

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1876,
With which is incorporated
"THE CHINA DIRECTORY."THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH
year of its existence, is
NOW READY FOR SALE.
It has been compiled and printed at the
Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best
and most authentic sources, and no pains
have been spared to make the work com-
plete in all respects.In addition to the usual varied and
valuable information, the "CHRONICLE
AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH.PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;
THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF
SHANGHAI.A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT
THE PEAK;THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(Designed expressly for the Work.)MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
THE P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES,
AND THE COAST OF CHINA.ALSO, THE
NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—

HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statis-
tics corrected to date of publication, tending
to make this Work in every way suitable
for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.The present Volume also contains a
Dictionary of Singapore.The "CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY" is
now the only publication of its kind for
China and Japan.The "Directory" is published in two
Forms—Complete at \$5; or, with the Lists
of Residents, Port Directors, Maps, &c.
at \$3.* * * The Complete Directories, at \$5, are
all said, a few of the smaller Edition
at \$3, are still on hand.Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily
Press Office, or through the Agents—

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NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING

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NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of

its business it is particularly requested that all

business communications be addressed to the

Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or

827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 20TH, 1876.

No more striking proof of the imperfect

nature of Chinese civilisation need be given

than the apathy with which they are wont

to regard suffering, and the low value they

are accustomed to set on human life. It is

a common thing for beggars to be allowed to

die of want or disease in the public th-

oughfares. Where they fall, there, as a

rule, they are allowed to be until they begin

to decompose. It is robbery's business to

remove them, and consequently they are

suffered to remain on the spot where they

die. The Canton Advertiser, in a recent

issue, mentions a case of the kind. The

corpse of a miserable beggar, wrapped in

his wretched and filthy rags, had been allowed

to lie under the burning rays of a tropical

sun all day without the authorities showing

any inclination to remove it. It is revolting

to the feelings to see human beings, how-

ever low they may be sunk in poverty or

vice, left to die like dogs in the open

streets. But there is no poor-law in China,

no huge and unworthy Union at which

the pauper can claim food and lodging.

The English poor-law may be costly, and

liable to great abuses, but there is some

satisfaction in the fact that it provides for

the relief of the destitute and renders starvation

a natural act on the part of any individual.

Parish rates are, indeed, looked upon with

marked aversion by English people; the

Union by the poorest regarded as the one

natural refuge left to them in direst need.

The working classes in England are pro-

prietors and independent; they feel it a keen degrada-

tion to be compelled to accept charity, more

especially to enter the "House," as con-

sidered of any kind is peculiarly abominable.

But, compared with the state of things pre-

vailing in China, how humane and civilised

appears the vast provision made by the State already got out of reach of pay-

in Great Britain for the relief of the innocent. The paternal Government of the Central Kingdom has done little for the mitigation of suffering, for the redress of wrong, for the protection of the weak. The law is feeble, and is for the most part corruptly administered. The prisons are such foul and noxious dens that death itself is preferable to a long term of confinement in them. The troops of mendicants who swarm in every city in the Empire are left to prey on the industrious citizens, or get a scanty subsistence how they can. The condition of these poor wretches is a scandal to the Government. It is very probable that the population in many parts is excessive and that it would be almost impossible to give all of the paupers either employment or permanent relief, but something could be done in this direction if the Government were only properly administered. At all events, there is no excuse for the authorities of a city like Canton allowing a corpse to lie exposed in the public streets.

For "tricks that are mean," the Chinaman has acquired a rather enviable notoriety.

Whether they or not he deserves it all is

another matter. It is undoubtedly a fact

that his imitative faculty is very largely

developed, and that he is troubled with

scruples in exercising it for his own benefit

and enrichment at the expense of his foreign neighbour. This will be readily admitted;

the only question is how much worse is he

than others, especially of those of

Asiatic origin. He is up to every dodge of

trade, and is equally expert in making sham

Manila cigars or spurious lemonade and soda

water. As a manufacturer of bad dollars he

can bear the pain, and enters either largely

into this remunerative industry. One of the

Japanese papers now complains that some of

the Chinaman in Tokio are making a

disreputable livelihood by filing the edges of

the gold and silver coins. It is a common

thing in England for rogues to punch out

pieces from the silver coins, but are not aware

that the Chinese are doing the same.

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quantity of goods from India.

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970 sheets, and which was sold on the Hankow and Shanghai markets, where a loss to the manufacturer of 10 taels per sheet. This a great pity, as it will, in all probability, stop in future the sale of this tea at this port. Green, on the other hand, are paying the dealers in most instances over 6 taels per picul. Some tea-ops were sold yesterday on Shanghai at 30 taels per picul, and with the port of London and New York, no particular can show anything but loss to the buyers.

KUINKIANG.

(From our due Correspondent.) KUINKIANG, 7th July. You have, of course, heard of the floods in the river Min at Foochow, which occurred about the 11th June. About five to ten days afterwards, there was a great flood in the river Ching, Kiang, which rises in the mountain separating Fochien and Kiangsu, and runs into the Yangtze as Nan Chiang-fu, the provincial capital of Kiangsu. There has been great loss of life and great destruction of property. About 30 li. or 20 miles from "Nan-chiang-fu" a temple was washed away. At "Fuchow" (in Kiangsu) not Poochow on the Yangtze, but the house of the Catholic fathers was also injured.

It is said that at Nan-chiang-fu a thousand people who were looking at a play were not able to get away before the torrent rushing from the mountains was upon them. If you have floods in the Canton river and in the Swatow river then I believe these floods are caused by the clouds which descend from the mountains. The clouds (which come from some cause or other) are usually attracted (from the mountains) to the high land, between the Canton and the Fuchow provinces on the one side, and Kiangsu and Honan provinces on the other side, and the clouds which would otherwise fall in showers and fogs fall in torrents and destroy.

The water at Kiangsu is lower than at Hankow it is lower than it was last year. The water at Foochow is higher than it was at the Poyang Lake, and therefore came from the hills between Kiangsu and Fuchien. The water at Hankow is low; therefore the rate in the interior is below the average.

I fear there will be short crops and famine to some extent—famine is, indeed, almost sure, more or less.

We have no news about the Yunnan affair. If the Chinese think we shall have rebellion, and war with a country in such a state would not be desirable.

CHINKIANG.

The Tsoi has issued a proclamation, withdrawing the export duty on rice to Foochow. The Governor-General has received a communication from the Governor of Fuchien, respecting the distress which has been caused by the floods. The Tsoi has telegraphed to the people of Chinkiang, and enjoining that the export of grain to the South by foreign steamers should be encouraged as much as possible. He has accordingly instructed the Tsoi to take of the export duty with this object.

The prohibition on the use of the O. N. O.'s

huk in manila, in defiance of common sense and justice. It is natural to suppose that a huk, when thrown into 100 feet of water, can influence the course of that one way or the other;

it is unjust to enforce a decree pending an appeal against it.

A foreign resident was told last week that there was a robbery in his bad-room, and running up stairs found a Chinaman, with a knife, inclined to show active fight. He seized a revolver and pulled twice, but it missed fire; and then he was struck on the head with the butt. The Chinaman then retreated who soon came round; however, and removed a struggle, whereupon another foreigner, who was in the house, arrived, and helped to carry off the man to the British Consulate. Here he was handed over by the Constable, and the Acting Vice-Consul was asked to send him into the city. He did so—the charge of a solitary huk that he had been a robber was taken up, and when known into a ditch by the robber who had escaped. The inconsistency of the latter leaving him the handcuffs under such circumstances did not apparently suggest itself to him. Of course, he was bribed; and most people would have expected nothing else. —*O. N. Daily News.*

CHEFOO.

7th July. On the 4th and 5th some violent thunderstorms occurred, which will be followed by a cool and warm, without the slightest sign of rain visible. The poor people are suffering a good deal, but the arrival of grain from Shanghai has reduced prices somewhat, and by-and-by, we are favoured with a rainy season as usual, the autumn prospects may not be so bad as anticipated at present. Business has slightly improved lately, and vessels that have come here seeking employment during the last week, have not been disappointed. —*Courier Correspondent.*

The Lancet is informed that the negotiations for the amalgamation of the medical schools of University College and the Middlesex Hospital have come to an end, owing to insuperable difficulties in the carrying out of the scheme.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 19th July. Business of the day in the foreign drug market at \$6024 for New Patau and \$575 for New Donau.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank Bills, on demand, ... 97/1 Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 37/4 Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 5/8/1 Credit, at 6 months' sight, 3/8/1 Domestic Bills, at 6 months' sight, 5/8/1 On BOMBAY—Bank, sight, ... 23/4 On CALCUTTA—Bank, sight, ... 23/4 On SHANTOON—Bank, sight, ... 23/4 Private, 30 days' sight, ... 7/4

SHANES—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—13 per cent. premium, from \$600 per share. Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$650 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$1,600 per share, buyer.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tia, 15 per share. China Insurance Company—\$210 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$250 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—115 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—17/4 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Steam Navigation Company—Tia, 15 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$55 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan—\$100.

SALES ON JULY 19TH, AS REPORTED BY OINTERS.

Batum—100 pieces, at \$3.00, by Hop-Hing to travelling trader.

White Suga—100 bags, at \$5.75, by Hop-Hing to local trader.

Silk—7,000 piculs, at \$1.45, by Hop-Hing to local trader.

Milled Rice—2,100 piculs, at \$1.65, by Kin-Tai to local trader.

Tea—100 pieces, at \$1.80, by Hop-Hing to travelling trader.

Black Sesame—60 bags, at \$1.00, by Hop-Hing to travelling trader.

Green Peas—50 piculs, at \$2.55, by Hop-Hing to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & CO's Register.)

JULY 19TH.

Barometer—101.4 mm.

Thermometer—74° F.

Thermometer—74° F.

Thermometer—74° F. (Wet bulb).

Thermometer—74°

Extracts.

REMARKABLE EXPERIMENTS AND THEORIES OF ELECTRICAL PHENOMENA.

AN ASTONISHING REVELATION.

On the 8th of March an American gentleman, known as A. L. Waterou, died in a boarding-house at Honolulu from pulmonary affection. He reached the island about a year ago, in a feeble condition, travelling thither-in quest of genial climate influences for the restoration of his health; but the insidious disease—consumption—had gained too strong a hold upon his system to be dislodged, and, after a few delusive intervals of apparently returning strength, he gradually yielded to the fatal malady. Waterou was remarked as a person of singularly robust disposition. During his final relapse, when realizing the near approach of the inevitable hour, he manifested a desire to make some communication of importance to his attending physician—Dr. Brooks, with whom his friendship had become more intimate than with any other person in the city. But his power of speech had already failed. Gathering all the strength that remained to him in one convulsive effort he partially raised himself in bed, laid his glazing eyes in the direction, and pointed to a trunk on the opposite side of the room. His fall, back upon his pillow; for a few moments the death-rattle grew more feeble and less frequent, then all was still, and his life had passed out. The remains of the stranger were given decent burial with a small amount of means that he possessed at the time of his death, and after the said duty had been performed, Dr. Brooks took charge of the trunk which had been transferred to his custody as the last of the dying man. On investigation the contents in most part were found to consist of commonplace personal effects, but, at the bottom of the trunk was deposited a mass of papers. A portion of these were elaborately written narratives and descriptions. While others were mere memoranda, all referring to experiments and discoveries in electrical science. By the advice of those he called in consultation, Dr. Brooks determined upon presenting the matter to the world in the form of a book, and immediately set about the work of transcribing the various papers in proper form and reducing the memoranda as far as clearly understood, preparatory to publishing them. But that object in view it is probable that he will be ready to leave Honolulu for San Francisco by the next steamer. By the courtesy of this gentleman a brief extract of these remarkable papers, indicating their purport, is permitted to be given for publication in the press, and the effect of this concession will no doubt be to excite a widespread interest for the early appearance of the volume, and create for it an unlimited demand from all parts of the world.

In the Spring of 1860, Dr. Laurence Parnell, Professor of Chemistry in a University of Louisiana, in Bienville Parish, entered upon a new course of research in electrical science, which promised to solve some of the greatest scientific questions of the age, and penetrate even the profound mystery of life itself. His original determination was that electricity, susceptible to the sexes only by its development as a force, was in reality one of the prime elements of the universe, having its relative position and functions intermediate with the material and spiritual conditions of existence, being, in fact, the medium through which mind and matter are held in conjunction—its so designated positive and negative principles pertaining to each respectively. It occupies the entire universe, pervading alike the atmosphere, the solid substance of the earth and other planets, and the imponderable ether of space. Its visible effects are not produced by generation, but by disturbance of the equilibrium by accumulation of the property in sympathy with the material order, which is accomplished by the various methods mechanical and chemical, familiar to a majority of readers. The early experiments of Professor Parnell were simple, but novel, and tended to establish the communicating principle of electricity between mind and matter, or mind and matter. He had recourse to a battery and a peculiar method of insulation, and apparatus for perfecting the circuit, constantly assisted in his studies by his attached student, Albert L. Waterou. In one of these experiments Professor Parnell and Waterou took positions some yards apart, each holding a pole of the battery. The circuit was completed by a wire extended above, each end diverging into numerous fine prongs, surrounding a vapour-jet suspended directly over the heads of the Professor and his student respectively, but not in actual contact. In this relation Waterou would take a book containing matter of an impressive character, open its pages at random, and fix his mind intently upon the passages he perused. The Professor immediately received the impression, and in response to a description of grand scenery, for instance, would exclaim, "Mountains rising to the skies—great, rolling clouds upon their crests—the eagle soaring from a craggy peak—and a flashing stream through the green valleys far away," or other language conforming precisely to the suggestions conveyed by the passages silently perused by Waterou. The description of a battle scene or a storm at sea, and a great variety of other reflections, were readily comprehended by Professor Parnell by this method of electrical transmission.

In Waterou's notes referring to these experiments, it is declared that by the employment of electricity as a communicating medium in the manner indicated the most sacred secrets might be disclosed from a mind unconscious of the application. The felon in his cell, being placed unconsciously in insulation, and in contact with a pole of the battery, his head resting in proximity to the converging prongs, would transmit his guilty meditations, the spectacle of his crime, and even his dreams to the susceptible brain at the opposite pole.

In the midst of these interesting studies the crash of war fell upon the country, and the pursuits of science, except such as pertained to mortal strife, were abandoned throughout the Southern States. The University in Bienville Parish was closed, and the students relinquished their books for the acquirements of battle. Professor Parnell, with heroic devotion, of a true scientist, determined upon experiencing himself the effect of the electric action, and performed for the various experiments were completed on the 2d of February, 1862. The details of the test having been periodically recorded by the Professor, and his associates, the experiments were discontinued. After prolonged and carefully studied experiments, Professor Parnell, with his wife, a widow, and a young son, had conceived the possibility of bringing the human mind to a moral relation to a subtle sphere of existence. Already in the course of experiments leading to this end, under the circumstances, but breathing regularly, many important questions of the electrical phenomena had been solved, and a few of the most interesting conclusions may be briefly summarized, without attempting even a synopsis of the extended details of the demonstrations given in Waterou's papers, much of which matter is of a technical order and not easily simplified in limited space for the understanding of the unscientific reader.

Professor Parnell determined that the great process of evaporation was entirely a function of the electric power, controlled by the sun, and accompanied by the actual decomposition of the electric power, controlled by the sun, and accompanied by the actual decomposition of the electric power, controlled by the sun, and again in

the surface of the earth, full possession of his modulus. In the reunion of the component gases in the atmosphere, at times quickly and steadily, and again with violence, when vast bodies of pressurized air were too profuse for the retinaculum of the mind. The electrical relation, and mutual vertigo that extended to the atoms of the gas, were the result of his effort. Several weeks were occupied in overhauling these efforts and recovering mental composure. An extended period of inference to this experiment is evidently in Professor Parnell's own handwriting, and some of his most interesting passages are permitted to be copied:

"A period of unconsciousness had supervened, of what duration, the mind had no conception. There was a sense of greatly expanded sphere of being, and I seemed to occupy an indefinite space with a fond point at which all the sense employed in the physical being were inextricably mingled and animated, and harmonized with other superior faculties of power beyond the pale of mortal comprehension. I saw my body lying rigid, and fully perceived and understood everything that was transpiring in the activity of the brain, which seemed to be the centre of great molecular convection, producing copious showers. At the period of the equinoxes the control of the sun is partially disturbed. The electric element then eddies and whirls like the sea at the intersection of counter-currents. It is insulated in large ore beds and accumulated in heavy volumes, until such localities become overcharged, the insulation is suddenly broken, and the volume disseminates through the broad extent of territory to recover its equilibrium, producing the effect of earthquakes. In all regions subject to these influences insufficiency is a marked affliction of the human race, resulting from widely changed conditions of the electric element in the atmosphere, and reference to statistics in such countries will demonstrate that the prevalence of mental disorder and all nervous affections is greatest during the period of the sun's ascension.

In undertaking the daring test which Professor Parnell had long contemplated, one of the chief points to be attained was the devising of a far more complete and secure method of electrical insulation than had yet been accomplished, and this object he gave much labour and patient study. He was finally successful, and a full description of the apparatus, its material and principle of operation is given. Omitting the mathematical and technical details, it is only here permitted to mention that the main principle was a combination of heavy glass cylinders in sets, each set of graduated sizes, placed one within the other, with intervening spaces. Several tons of glass were employed in its construction, protracted at a heavy expense, as some portion of the work was obtained after industrial pursuits in the State had been almost entirely suspended by the destruction of war. In connection with this apparatus was also an electrometer, invented by Professor Parnell, capable of registering the density, otherwise the volume, of electricity accumulated, the normal electrical condition being placed at zero. As before mentioned, the locality by the Bayou Livorno was particularly selected for the safer and better employment of this apparatus. As the great orb, with its fixed and continuing, and teeming millions of life, receded by the sense of comparison to the significance of a mere atom—the measure of all human enterprise, ambition, and glory dissipated like the breath of an insect upon the water—then I knew how infinite was the mystery and goodness of the Creator, that He was mindful of man.

Years—centuries seemed to elapse, and yet the mind had no conception of time in its severest sympathy with the material order—ever unchanging and progressing onward.

Causes and sensations transpired that were utterly beyond the contracted power of mind in its material relation to comprehend; to comprehend in the slightest measure, and thought is crushed and dissipated by the attempt. Conception of the most sublime scenario that may exist, can constrain, far surpassing anything existing in the known realm of nature, would only give to meditation a direction, but no approach to the inexpressible splendour of the higher order. Aye, 'splendour,' 'joyousness' and 'love' are only terms that may be used in a relative sense, indicative of superlative impressions which language is inadequate to convey or the faculties susceptible to the physical being incapable of comprehending.

I was sensible of a receding process, produced by a contracting power drawing me back to the gross confines of material life. I yearned for final release from the lower order, no more to awaken in the realm of martyrdom which mortal life now seemed to teach. The world had rolled away with its burden of vicissitudes and anguish, and was lost somewhere in the infinitude of the universe. And yet the tie was unbroken, and the will was totally passive and incapable of offering resistance to the power that was drawing me thither. With accelerating rapidity my sphere of existence seemed to narrow and comprehend its unlimited sway. Then came an exorcinating pang of agony, denoting the resumption of physical sovereignty, and total insensibility again supervened.

"And such is the dread change that awakes all men alike. The range of physical suffering gradually subsides. The soul becomes conscious of a counter-attraction to mortal life, and suddenly expands into a bright, glorious awakening. One brief glance upon the last of mortal life, then calm and peacefully as the bird nestles the down from its pinions and soars from its nest to greet the morn, the tie is severed. The world rolls on to mingle with the comparative atoms of infinite creation, and all its strife and tribulation have gone for ever. Immeasurably glad is he whose life unfolds a record of generous impulse and good deeds, investing his aspiring spirit with a halo of glory transpiring all the world over knew since man awoke upon its surface with the inspirations of his Maker.

Professor Parnell having determined upon a repetition of his momentous experiment, the preparations were completed on the 3d of June, 1872. The electro charge for this occasion had been fixed at thirty degrees, coinciding with an over disregard of consequences. This supposition is strengthened by the description which Waterou gives of the affectionate leave-taking that occurred between himself and the Professor, and the careful directions which the latter made concerning the settlement of all his affairs. Professor Parnell again entered the insulator; then vapour jets were adjusted, and after the connection was made of every symptom of life by an electric charge of 30 degrees, and even less. The endurance of birds in this relation was not determined, as numerous specimens, embracing domestic fowl and many species of wild birds, without the dense accumulation of electricity, that Professor Parnell had to endure, 48 being the highest degree recorded. It was calculated that the insulator at such a time confined an electric force equal to one of the terrific explosions witnessed during the occurrence of a thunder-storm, and the interruption of the insulation and the destruction of the insulation.

The body of the heroic scientist lay sunk and motionless. The eyes were closed as if in calm repose, while a smile that was the perfect expression of beatitude wreathed the tranquil features of death, and recompensed a greeting of joy and peace from the higher life.

The death of Professor Parnell was briefly mentioned by the New Orleans *Advertiser* during the Summer of 1862, the cause being attributed to accident while engaged in the prosecution of scientific experiments. The nature of those experiments, however, and their important results, appear never to have been given publicly until the recent death of Waterou, and in the manner described. The melancholy event seemed to have unsettled the purposes of Waterou, for he evidently abandoned the further pursuit of the splendid chain of discovery, and even before the death of Professor Parnell had conceived the possibility of bringing the human mind to a moral relation to a subtle sphere of existence. Already in the course of experiments leading to this end, under the circumstances, but breathing regularly, many important questions of the electrical phenomena had been solved, and a few of the most interesting conclusions may be briefly summarized, without attempting even a synopsis of the extended details of the demonstrations given in Waterou's papers, much of which matter is of a technical order and not easily simplified in limited space for the understanding of the unscientific reader.

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HONG-KONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 16th July, 1876.		HONG-KONG MARKETS.		WOOLLEN GOODS.	
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	Hong-Kong, in quality
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	Red, White, Green, Blue, &c.
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	2.25 s. 2.50
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	2.50 s. 2.75
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	2.75 s. 3.00
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	3.00 s. 3.25
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	3.25 s. 3.50
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	3.50 s. 3.75
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	3.75 s. 4.00
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	4.00 s. 4.25
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	4.25 s. 4.50
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	4.50 s. 4.75
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	4.75 s. 5.00
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	5.00 s. 5.25
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	5.25 s. 5.50
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	5.50 s. 5.75
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	5.75 s. 6.00
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	6.00 s. 6.25
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	6.25 s. 6.50
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	6.50 s. 6.75
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	6.75 s. 7.00
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	7.00 s. 7.25
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	7.25 s. 7.50
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	7.50 s. 7.75
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	7.75 s. 8.00
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	8.00 s. 8.25
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	8.25 s. 8.50
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	8.50 s. 8.75
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	8.75 s. 9.00
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	9.00 s. 9.25
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	9.25 s. 9.50
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	9.50 s. 9.75
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	9.75 s. 10.00
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	10.00 s. 10.25
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	10.25 s. 10.50
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	10.50 s. 10.75
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	10.75 s. 11.00
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	11.00 s. 11.25
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	11.25 s. 11.50
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	11.50 s. 11.75
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876.	per yard 270 s. 1.00	11.75 s. 12.00
Chats	16th July, 1876.	Blankets	16th July, 1876		